MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

## ADRIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK

Origin and Progress of the Various Religious and Other Secieties.

Their Character, Their Objects, and Their Operations.

Twenty-Five Millions of Bellars Contributed to their Support.

The Religious, Abolition, Socialist, Infidel, Women's Rights and Temperance Movements.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS YESTERDAY

The Meetings this Week,

eing \$21,505.

sceipts.

\$120,312 84
sceipts.

The Iwenty-sixth anniversary was rendered more an ordinarily interesting by the presence of the Neston bishop, Var Mohann, to whom a copy of the Bible as presented. The increase in the receipts amounted \$15,406. The number of Bibles issued was 257,000, eccipts.

124,287 08
spenses.

139,649 70
Decompositions of the Bartists for issuing a new version.

, who had occupied that position for many years, see for the year, \$30,715; total receipts, \$197,473; see, \$192,401. 
thirty-ferst anniversary reports an increase of bott as this increase in the funds was not in property to the increase in the isano of books, the society on widerably indebted. Total receipts \$285,068. 
dis Wibuted, \$25,878 copies, an increase of 143,266 forth, on year.

848. 'We society records the death of three Vice cuts, on eof them being John Quinay Adams. The tewas \$49,368; total receipts, \$254,877. In 1849 as alight falling off in the receipts, the total refrom all quarters being \$251,870. During this \$4,726 copic to Biblies and Testaments were issued, \$1,726 copic to Biblies and testaments were insued, \$1,726 copic to Biblies and testaments were insued, \$1,726 copic to Biblies and testaments were insued, \$1,726 copic to Biblies and testaments were insued by \$1,825,144, and 64 additional ry socioles; \$1,825,144, and 64 additional representations and the same that the same testaments were insued by \$1,825,144, and 64 additional representations and the same testaments are somewhat less, all amount being \$2,76,882. In 1850 the society during Discover that the same testaments are somewhat less, all amount being \$2,76,882. In 1852 the increase being \$49,488. In \$1,800,677 over are. In 1853 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts rease of \$3,779 over are. In 1856 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts rease of \$3,677, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts amount to \$393,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 1857 the receipts amount to \$390,167, being rease of \$36,300. In 18

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. s Society, which has been distinguished from

intoxicating drinks—with every association in the United States, in Great Britain, in Canada and all the Britain province—in Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, in India, and in fact in every civilized and uncivilized country on the globe in which there was such an association. The fact that the Maine Liquor law had been passed vinces—in Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, in Anstrain, in India, and in fact in every civilized and uncivilized country on the globe in which there was such an association. The fact that the Maine Liquor law had been passed in Maine, in Minnesota, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Michigan, produced a remarkable enthusiasm among the temperance people, who imagined that all the States in the Union would fall into the temperance ranks, and adopt similar prohibitory canatments to those that had been passed in the States already named. To facilitate the progress of the work they adopted the plan of the Tract Society, and published moral cessays on the evils of intemperance, which were sprinkled here and there with accounts of wonderful conversions. Thus, we learn from the report presented at the anniversary meeting in 1563, that more than 700,000 four 1-3c tracts had been distributed all over the country from the temperance beadquarters in this city. Remarkable efforts had been made in the dissemination of these productions, and the millienium was expected shortly to dawn upon the world. At this same meeting the New York temperance people were delighted with the first sight of the great Maine Law advocate—Neal Dow—who still further delighted them by delivering an address on the benefits of legally enforced temperance. His remarks consisted mainly of a tirade of abuse against liquor dealers, whom he classed with thieves and other social outcasts. He informed his audience, as a fort of a winding up to his speech, that Maine called upon the whole world to follow her, that she had fung her banners to the breeze, and that she was now ready to lead them on to victory. After the announcement of this graitifying piece of intelligence, Rev. Dr. Patton, who was at that time one of the lights of temperance, said he never was so convinced before that Neal Dow was a great man; that he (the speaker) had come there under the impression that he had original ideas, but that Neal Dow had stelled him her proven the addition

MOTE.
THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. the year 1823, and broke up into two separate antagonic

Though miracles are said to cease, For seventeen wondrous years they lived in peace. In 1840, as we have said, the drat split occurred, the more moderate members, under Lewis Tappan, seceding and forming a new association under the title of the and forming a new association under the title of the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society." The proximate cause of this secession was admitting females on the committees, but the actual cause is to be found in the hostility of several members to Garrison and his outland out ultra opinions. This was the entering wedge, and the society continued to divide and subdivide, split up into infuntersimal fractions, until its break-up in 1860. On the 6th of May Garrison adjourned the meeting, then heing held in the Society Library, in the following words: "In our judgment the time is some to apply the precept as Scriptorce, "Cast not your pearls before swine." As we are without protection, without law, and as the proprieters of the building are unwilling to give us the use of the place any longer, we now adjourn this meeting Nine die."

Among those who held on to Garrison to the last were weeded Phillips, Mr. Culney, W. P. Rogers, Parker Pultsgry, S. Fosser, Abby Kelly and others. The speeches

anniversaries in this city, is twenty five years in existence. Its objects are the protection of adults and children, and the assistance of a large number of outdoor poor. From its reports it appears that between three and four hundred children are admitted into the institution every year, and that nearly six thousand were received into it from the date of the society's organization. The institution is in the full tide of success, and appears likely to extend its operations still further.

The Latter Five Points Mission is already well known to the public, and we shall not, therefore, take up the attention of our readers by a detailed account of its operations. During the last year it is said to have been very prosperous, although there is another institution of the same character, under the superintendence of Mr. Pease, which is a sort of rival establishment. Some years ago, as our readers may remember, there was a good deal of uppleasant feeling exhibited on the part of them seems to have suffered from this mutual rivalry or jealousy, or whatever it may be called. They are both now working away in the Five Points and on opposite sides of a place, which, strange to say, considering the character of the locality, is called Paradise square. We may add that this Five Points Mission and Mr. Pease's enterprise are both effshoots of the Ladies' Home Mission.

About six years ago a body of young men formed themrelves into a society under the title of the Young Men's christian Association. Its object was simply spiritual self-improvement, and the means by which it was to be accomplished were lectures, spiritual works, drevalation of tracts, prayer meetings, the providing of reliable and respectable boarding houses for young men strangers in the city; and last, but not by any means least, the material aid which is so essential an element to the success, not only of the Christian Young Men's Association, but of the whole of these reliatives the selection were the selection and the selection and the selection and the sel

respeciable boarding houses for young men strangers in the city; and last, but not by any means least, the material aid which is so essential an element to the success, not only of the Christian Young Men's Association, but of the whole of these religious organizations. This society numbered nearly a thousand members, and at the last anniversary hopes were entertained that before another year elapsed five hundred additional members would be added to the force already enlisted in its ranks. We should state that the receipts amounted to somewhat over \$5,500.

The American and Foreign Christian Union was established some twelve years ago, "with the object of bringing back the Church to the order which Christ had eshalished some twelve years ago, "with the object of bringing back the Church to the order which Christ had oshalished." In the accomplishment of this landable purpose, it set itself to "spread the pure doctrines of the Gespel among the members of the Roman Catholic and other apostate Churches." As a preliminary to this laborious task, and as a means to success, it never omitted an opportunity to pitch into the Catholic Church. The exertions of the society were mainly directed to Ireland, which it was hoped would in course of time be converted and see the error of her ways. This seciety has a yearly revenue of about \$80,000, but it felt the influence of the revulsion in its diminished receipts. The meetings of the society are generally taken up with accounts of reported conversions among Cathelics, against whom, as we have intimated, their spritual batteries are chiefly directed.

The New York State Colonization Society has now reached the twenty-seventh year of its existence. The object of its establishment was the colonization of Liberia by manumitted slaves and free colored people. Among its members were a large number of prominent clergymen of different religious denominations. The yearly receipts varied from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The American Congregational Union was established in 1803, and has an in

The American Congregational Union was established in 1853, and has an income of about \$3,000, which it devotes to the assistance of Congregational churches in different States.

Twenty-two years ago the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions held its first meeting in this city, and has been so successful that its receipts amount to \$200,000 annually, which increased to \$220,000 in 1858. It is needless to say anything about the character and the aims of this society, as its title sufficiently explains it.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society has an income varying from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The American and Foreign Bible Society has an income of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The New York Bible Society has an income varying from \$18,000 to \$20,000.

The New York Bible Society has an income varying from \$18,000 to \$20,000.

Of the various anniversaries, religious and otherwise, that are held in New York, there was none of a more interesting character than that of the "Woman's Rights Association." The meetings of the strong minded ladies were always numerously attended. There was Lucy Stone, Mrs. Ernestine I. Rose, Miss Sasan B. Anthony, Rev. Antoinctie I. Brown and a number of other notables who fagured conspicuously before a New York audience. Then there were a number of the other sex who advocated their canse, and who, among other things, maintained that wemen had a right to vote and possess all the political privileges of the sterner sex. Out of this inevenment originated the celebrated Bloomer coetume, which, unlike the crinoline movement, did not succeed. The meetings were coessionally enlivened by musical performances from the Hutchinsons, and by an occasional remark from some one of the audience, which he society was gotten up.

The Poreign Missionary Society, as its name imports, embraces a wild deld for its operations, and its moom is by no means contemptible. Its agents are despatiche to all parts of the world, and the public are made acquainted with the results at each anniversary. It numbers among i

form Society.

THE FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION.

The following is a tabular statement of the receipts of the different societies for the last twenty years. The returns of some of the exilier years we have been unable to procure. These marked with an asteriak are estimated by the waylede, and it was troiden down, and the fowls

DA MIRICAN MILES SOLITY  FAST Recepts Fast Part Recepts 1824 1824 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1825 1824 1825 1824 1825 1825 1825 1825 1825 1825 1825 1825	Control of the Contro		a de la lace y	0.08
1842	VARE			
1842	Year. 1889	Recespts. \$15,126	Year. 1850	Receipta. \$284,614
1846	1841	120,312	1882	*384,750
1849	1844	126,458 154,410	1854	394,340 346,811
Total				393,317
Total			1859	*400,000
1982	Total	*** *** ***		15,612,120
1845	1839	\$181,195 117,596	1851	\$308,266 310,618
1846	1842	98,962 91,155	1853	342,749 384,628
1848	1844	108,774		
Total	2041	163,916	1857 1858	490,585 383,153
1840	1849	237,296 258,440		
1844	79.0			
1844	1841	87,681 92,463	1852 1853	160,062
1845	1843	99,312	1854 1865	191,209 194,522
Section	1846	125,124	1856	193,548 178,060
Section	1848	140,197	1859	150,940
1880	A CONTROLL DE	DANID OF PI	SESBYTHUAN MESSIONS	
1850				
1850	1848	108,586	1856	201,938
1850	1850	*122,300 *128,100	1858 1859	*223,977 *200,000
1850	Total	*130,300		\$2,206,407
1843	1839	\$395.599	1850	\$260,897
1846	1841	258,457 305,515	2862 1863	*272,100 *261,200
1847.	1644	*287,200 *287,200	1854	*259,700 154,232
Total   FOLESON SYANGELICAL SOCIETY   1840	1846	272,000 *268,100	1857 1858	307,318 188 736
FOLSON STANCHICAL SOCIETY   1840	1848	260,000 258,440	1859	164,995
BACTER SOME MISSON SOCIETY     B46				
BACTER SOME MISSON SOCIETY     B46	1841	\$15,200	1847	14,820
BACTER SOME MISSON SOCIETY     B46	1848	15,000	1849	24,278
1848	1040	10,199	Total	.4154,992
AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCINT.	1846	\$23,964	1854	*55,150
AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCINT.	1849	*27,100 *28,575	1856 1857	*51,541 44 507
AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCINT.	1851 1352	*33,120 *39,350	1858	52,093
1844	Total	CAN ANTI E	LAVERY SOCIETY.	. \$516,949
1844	1840	47,723 6,821	1850 1851	. \$8,750 . 12,257
1846	1842 1843	10,181 *9,040		
1848	1845	8,556	1856	25 457
SAMAN'S FIREND SOCIETY   1442   \$90,861 1852   \$22,660   1843   12,992 1853   25,283   1844   18,745 1854   27,724   1845   17,362 1855   22,285   1846   \$17,362 1855   22,285   1846   \$17,363 1856   22,285   1847   17,615 1857   27,520   1848   24,007 1856   25,236   1849   18,552 1839   26,000   1850   23,697   Total   \$391,894   18,552 1839   26,000   1850   23,697   Total   \$391,894   18,552 1839   26,000   1850   23,697   Total   \$391,894   18,552 1839   26,000   1850   \$391,894   18,552 1839   26,000   1850   \$391,894   18,500   1850   \$391,894   18,700   1841   195,700   1842   10,296 1862   \$17,300   1842   10,296 1862   \$17,300   1842   10,296 1862   \$17,300   1842   10,296 1862   \$17,300   1843   70,000 1856   \$18,933   1844   \$65,300 1855   \$11,671   1845   \$60,400 1856   \$18,933   1846   \$64,468 1857   \$90,013   1844   \$65,300 1856   \$18,933   1845   \$60,400 1856   \$18,933   1845   \$60,400 1856   \$18,933   1846   \$64,468 1857   \$90,000   \$187   \$199   \$2,516   \$60,000   \$189   \$90	1847	8,797		
1846			END SOCIETY.	
1846	1842	12,992	1853	. \$23,660 . 25,283
1848	1845		1855	Charles Market
18.652   18.692   20,000   2391,894   20,000   2391,894   20,399   Total   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,894   1850   391,895   1842   391,895	1847		1000	27,520
COLORIZATION SOCIETY	1850	23,697 20,399	1809	. 26,000
Total	1820	OLONIZATIO	N SOCIETY. 1850	*\$12.500
Total	1840	\$14,584 10,266	1961 1852	*15,700
Total	1843	70,000	1854 1855	23,700
Total	1845 3846	*60,400 56,458	1856 1857	*18,993 *36,913
Total	1847 1848	5,183 5,560	1858	*57,624 *60,000
Total	Total	12,016	ERANCE SOCIETY	\$592,026
Total	1889	\$9,500 22,430	1842 1843	*\$12,200
ASERICAN SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.  1844. \$1,000 1853. \$40,250 1845. \$7,000 1853. \$40,250 1845. \$8,700 1864. \$7,200 1847. \$6,694 1886. \$7,000 1849. \$6,694 1886. \$7,000 1849. \$6,750 1859. \$9,000 1850. \$7,370 1859. \$9,900 1851. \$8,400 1852. \$8,400 1852. \$9,100 Total. \$122,265 EDUCATION SOCIETY. \$1329. \$434. \$34,886 1840. \$1,307 1845. \$36,590 1841. \$22,221 1846. \$39,348 1842. \$25,922 1843. \$274,700 Total. \$274,709 FEMALE MORRAL REPORMERS.  1839. \$1,982 1845. \$6,894 1844. \$46,384 1840. \$9,223 1845. \$6,807 1842. \$6,384 1844. \$36,500 1842. \$6,902 1845. \$6,207 Total. \$274,709 FEMALE MORRAL REPORMERS.  1839. \$1,982 1844. \$46,384 1840. \$9,223 1845. \$6,804 1845. \$6,207 Total. \$274,709 1842. \$9,082 1847. \$6,904 1845. \$6,207 Total. \$363,707 AMERICAN AND FOREBON ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.  1846. \$12,635 Total. \$12,755 1847. \$12,636 Total. \$23,390 The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years from the fact that in the published reports of the years	Total	-20,000		\$72,837
1830 \$30,854 1844 \$34,886 1840 \$1,307 1845 \$36,000 1841 \$2,221 1846 \$93,48 1842 \$25,922 1843 \$27,700 Total \$274,709 1839 \$1,962 1844 \$86,384 1840 \$2,324 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1842 \$9,082 1847 \$6,594 1843 \$6,257 Total \$30,707 AMERICAN AND FORMEN ANY SLAVERY SOCKEY 1846 \$12,635 Total \$25,309 The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	AMERICAN SOCIETY I	OR AMERIC	RATING THE CONDITION	IN OF THE
1830 \$30,854 1844 \$34,886 1840 \$1,307 1845 \$36,000 1841 \$2,221 1846 \$93,48 1842 \$25,922 1843 \$27,700 Total \$274,709 1839 \$1,962 1844 \$86,384 1840 \$2,324 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1842 \$9,082 1847 \$6,594 1843 \$6,257 Total \$30,707 AMERICAN AND FORMEN ANY SLAVERY SOCKEY 1846 \$12,635 Total \$25,309 The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1845	. #5,700 . 8,886	1854	8,780
1830 \$30,854 1844 \$34,886 1840 \$1,307 1845 \$36,000 1841 \$2,221 1846 \$93,48 1842 \$25,922 1843 \$27,700 Total \$274,709 1839 \$1,962 1844 \$86,384 1840 \$2,324 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1842 \$9,082 1847 \$6,594 1843 \$6,257 Total \$30,707 AMERICAN AND FORMEN ANY SLAVERY SOCKEY 1846 \$12,635 Total \$25,309 The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1848	6,694	1856	7,000 10,000
1830 \$30,854 1844 \$34,886 1840 \$1,307 1845 \$36,000 1841 \$2,221 1846 \$93,48 1842 \$25,922 1843 \$27,700 Total \$274,709 1839 \$1,962 1844 \$86,384 1840 \$2,324 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1840 \$9,233 1845 \$6,884 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1841 \$9,767 1846 \$650 1842 \$9,082 1847 \$6,594 1843 \$6,257 Total \$30,707 AMERICAN AND FORMEN ANY SLAVERY SOCKEY 1846 \$12,635 Total \$25,309 The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1850	. \$7,370 8 440	1859	9,000
1839   \$1,962 1844   *26,384 1840   9,223 1845   6 820 1841   9,767 1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6 827 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1848   \$33,707   1848   \$12,755   1847   \$12,635	1852,	. 9,100	Total	.\$122,265
1839   \$1,962 1844   *26,384 1840   9,223 1845   6 820 1841   9,767 1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6 827 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1848   \$33,707   1848   \$12,755   1847   \$12,635	1839	. \$36,884 . 51,307	1844 1845	\$34,886
1839   \$1,962 1844   *26,384 1840   9,223 1845   6 820 1841   9,767 1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6 827 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1846   6 607 1842   9,082 1847   6,594 1845   6,257   1848   \$33,707   1848   \$12,755   1847   \$12,635	1841 1842	22,221	Total	39,348
MARGICAN AND FORESTIN AND SLAVERY SOCIESTY   1846.   1848.   \$12,750   1847.   \$12,636   \$25,300   The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1040	ALE MORAL	REFORMERS.	. 0274,709 maa.no.
MARGICAN AND FORESTIN AND SLAVERY SOCIESTY   1846.   1848.   \$12,750   1847.   \$12,636   \$25,300   The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1840	9,223	1845	6 820
MARGICAN AND FORESTIN AND SLAVERY SOCIESTY   1846.   1848.   \$12,750   1847.   \$12,636   \$25,300   The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1842	9,082 6,257	1847	. 6,694
The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	Total	D FOREIGN	ANTI SLAVERY SOCIE	. \$63,707 rv.
The above returns are, as we have stated, imperfect, from the fact that in the published reports of the years	1846 1847	\$12,635	1848	\$12,755
	The above return	s are, as	we have stated, in	mparfect,
	from the fact that i	n the publ	ished reports of t	he years

thus (\*) marked there were no statements of receipts and expenditures. It would conduce greatly to the accuracy of future statements in regard to these societies if their managers would take the trouble of forwarding their annual reports to us. They would form valuable records for newspaper reference.

## THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

SERMON BY REV. WALTER CLARK, D. D.
The annual sermon before the New York Bible Society was delivered in the Academy of Music last evening, by Rev. [Waiter Clark, D. D., of the Mercer street Presbyterian church. The spacious edifice was filled with a highly respectable auditory. Programmes of the exercises were distributed through the building, from which we learned that the society was instituted in the year 1823,

we learned that the society was instituted in the year 1823, and that its field of operations includes:—

1. The city of New York, containing about 115 000 families, young persons employed as cierks, apprentices, inscrear, seamatresses, or in various trades and manufactures, or as demestics; and at least 100 000 children of age to read, whom the nociety reaches chiefly through its greats to Sabbath schools.

2. The various humans and criminal institutions of our city, including prisons, hospitals, asylums, homes, almshouses, houses of refuge and other institutions for rescuing the young, or for the all, reformation and elevation of the sofiering, the vicious and the depressed among us. Our hotels, with the military posts and naval nations in our city and harbor, also receive such supplies as they may need.

The last five, varias an annual average of all 518 arriving at this port, and either crowding the population of our city, or pressing forward to locate new homes upon our Western lands.

4. American and foreign shipping entering this port. These,

or port, and either crowing the population of our City, or pressing forward to locate new homes upon our Western lands.

4. American and foreign shipping entering this port. These, to the number of 10,000 sair, by upon our rivers and along our occan ceast, or voyage round the world. In this denartment is comprised a "axit water population" estimated at 40,000, with probably 10,000 boattens, and annually at least 50,000 casual readers of the Scriptures among passengers and to the Christian public of New York to enable it to meet of dientity the wants of our own find, and to enarge the aid rendered to the work in other porsions of our country, and among foreign nations.

The distribution for the past year was as follows:-
Humane and criminal institutions 5.2
Naval stations 1,0
Military poets
Marine com wittee 20,5
Emigrant do. 7.2 Special supply of city
Sunday, industrial and other schools
Hotels 2
Emigrant do. 7.2 Special supply of city. 8.5 pecial supply of city. 8.0 pecial supply city. 8.0 pecial supply s
Total volumes issued
Receipts, 1868
Total receipts do. do
After preliminary devotional exercises, consisting
singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer, a collection
was taken up in aid of the funds or the society. Anothe

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Female pardian Society and Home for the Friendless was held

verage of 37,000 copies of the Advances volumes of the spele youthly 5 000 annual reports, and 3,500 volumes of the spele yapublished as the spele yapublished yapublishe Our young life had dark beginning, Helpless and unloved we lay: Trained aione to want and sinning, Till thy angels passed that way.

Measengers of Heaven, they sought us In our wretchedness and gloom; And with hands of kindness brought us, To our sheltering, pleasant Home. Oh, what thanks we owe, and blessing.
For such tenderness and love;
Morn and night, thy throne addressing.
May our praises reach above.

For such tenderness and love;

More and night, thy throne addressing.

May our praises reach kind endeavor.

Listic ones to bring to thee;

Thou who didst proclaim, dear Saviour.

"Satier them to come to me."

Mr. Hallinay, the home missionory, made a few remarks, referring to the fact that this, the first society, at least in this country, to commence the work of providing for children by adoption, was organized twenty-five years ago. During that period very many children had been saved from ruin and provided with homes by the ladies of the society. There were now at the Home many children too young to be brought here; among them some filteen or twenty mere infants. He read some interesting letters, giving the history of some of these friendless children. They had numerous applications for children and often sent them to enliven and adorn happy though childless homes at great distances. Their children were not always the offspring of depraved parents. He mentioned one case in which a dying widow committed her two children to the Home because she wanted them brought up under Protestant influences, and was afraid her Catholic relations would claim them after death. Her husband had been a Catholic; "but," said Mr. Halliday, "he died, we trust, a Christian man." He hoped the enterprise would be fully sustained by liberal Christians.

Another hymn was sung by the children.

Dr. Etsuss Gususses then delivered an address. He referred to the thousands of children born in wretched attice, and damp cellars in this city, surrounded by laining moral and physical influences. Vice and crime were familiar things with them; in their very surrounded by laining moral and physical influences. Vice and crime were familiar things with them, in their very surrounded by laining moral and physical influences. Vice and crime were familiar things with them, in their very surrounded by laining moral and physical influences. We are a family the lessons which led them to the prison and the gallows. If they escaped the pauper's grave it wo

Thus obsident unto Thee.

Rev. WM. HAYNE, D.D., delivered the next address. He related an incident of a nobleman, who, being phinged into abject misery, was about to commit suicide, when he was accessed by a beggar girl, and following her to her wretched garret, was induced to live and lead a life of benevolence. He had learned how to obtain happiness at a very cheap rate. The promotive power of an association like this was its greatest glory; it sapped the very fountain of am. He spoke of the benignly conservative influences of the Home and affections which aften restrained the young and wayward from the paths of vice. The society had also a power to create succeptibilities of happiness. Some children, when first received at the Heme, looked so utterly degraded and helpless that it gave him the idea that not only their parents but their grandparents were stricken with poverty and degradation; yet a few months worked an almost miraculous charge. Such instrutions as these would constitute the brightest landmarks of American history.

Another hymn was beautifully sung by the little children, some of whose eyelids were drooping heavily.

Rev. Asa D. Sami, D.D., made the elseing address. Tatak in favor of an instrution has thus seemed to him as unnecessary as it would be to demonstrate that a mosquence.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
ANNIVERSARY SERBON AT MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

consider the nature of the work and the workmen who are well as works—what the source of the context—which we list works—what the context—which the truths of Christianity known to multinder who would otherwise be ignorant of them. It was seen taily a home mission. The scene of their operations was the Catted States, throughout which Christians are steadily laboring to extend the kingdom of their Divine Master. It can embark in no other work. Our own territory throughout all the States constitute the Jorusalom where the work is to be perpetually proceeded. All other societies were needed for the kingdom of Christ, and this one had no opposition to any other. Its broad stream wafts health and gladness to a thousand churches of our food. It interfered with no society for the extension of Christ's kingdom, but was rather a co-worker with them all. From the western slope of the Alleghanies, and from the fountains of the Misaissippi to the Gailf, this alleghanis were ye to rebound. The one of the context of the conte